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antirrhina, L., is not uncommon in the sand. *Ceanothus Americanus*, L , occurs occasionally. The fruit is nearly as often 2-celled as 3-celled. Of 100 specimens of ripe fruit, 44 were 2-celled. *Phaseolus diversifolius*, Pers , often grows on the beach among rubbish.

It is worthy of note that *Cornus stolonifera*, Mx., is quite common on the highest bluffs. I have seen it growing luxuriantly in drifting sand over a hundred feet above the lake, and blossoming from June till near September. I have also seen fine plants of *Cephalanthus occidentalis*, L., growing in the loosest white sand, and far out of reach of the lake.

A form of *Solidago Virga aurea*, L., somewhat approaching var. *humilis*, occurs on the higher bluffs. *Cacalia atriplicifolia*, L., is abundant on wooded bluffs. *Hieracium Gronovii*, L., is often found in the same localities. *Penstemon pubescens*, Sol., is not generally abundant. *Monarda punctata*, L., is very common in dry sands. A dwarf and entirely prostrate form of *Amarantus albus*, L., occurs on low lands The branches are bright red, the axillary clusters of flowers longer than the typical species and the whole plant presents a polished appearance.

On moist, grassy banks I find *Habenaria hyperborea*, R. Br., and along with it *Liparis Loeselii*, Richard. In the same locations occurs *Carex aurea*, Nutt. *Cyperus Schweinitzii*, Torr., grows on low banks ; not common.

Of the grasses which grow on the sand dunes the most conspicuous are *Calamagrostis longifolia*, Hook., *Oryzopsis melanocarpa*, Muhl., *Festuca ovina*, L , *Elymus Canadensis*, L., var. *glaucifolius*, *Danthonia spicata*, Beauv., and *Panicum virgatum*, L.

In the last GAZETTE I stated that *Populus balsamifera*, L., var. *candicans* was native here. I have received inquiries as to why I think it indigenous. There is no doubt but that it is native both at South Haven and Bangor, Mich. As before stated, the existing specimens at this place are the remnant of a long grove, which contained large and thoroughly established trees when the first pioneers visited the place. They appeared to be coeval with the surrounding forest, with which they were interspersed for some distance back from the lake shore. Many of the trees were large enough for sawing timber. When they were discovered there were no settlements in Van Buren Co , and none within 25 miles on the lake shore.

At Bangor, ten miles inland, there was a large grove of these trees when the first settlers visited the place. Many of the trees were two feet in diameter and over 75 feet high. They were all destroyed years ago, but transplanted specimens can now be seen in that village. —L. H. BAILEY, JR., *South Haven, Mich.*

NOTES FROM ARKANSAS.—Double flowers of *Thalictrum anemonoides* with white and pink petals are not uncommon in N. W. Arkansas.

A great number of flowers of *Hypoxys erecta* upon the plan of double four were found last spring.

It is not uncommon to see *Tradescantia Virginica* built upon the plan of single four. I noticed one with four petals and only two sepals, the fourth colored organ occupying the position of a sepal. (As the nature of an organ depends upon its position rather than its color or texture, this *Tradescantia* had three petals and three sepals, one of the latter having become petaloid.—ED.)

Collinsia violacea often has 7 flowers in a whorl, also the petals are blue, not *violet.*

Penstemon tubiflorus with three leaves in a whorl was found by Mr. F. W. Ellis, one of my pupils.

Trillium sessile, var. *Nuttalliana*, occurs with four leaves instead of three.

Scilla Fraseri sometimes has white flowers.

Ophioglossum vulgatum was found growing on the flat top of a limestone ledge 200 feet above the valley.

Æsculus glabra was found growing in Madison Co., Crawford Co., and as far south as the Red River. It attains a diameter of 15 inches in the Ozan bottom in Hempstead Co.

Found *Acer saccharinum* as far southwest as the Bois d'arc Creek, a northern tributary of Red River.

Magnolia acuminata occurs in Garland, Montgomery, St. Francis and Crawford counties, and probably in many other places.

Acer dasycarpum was found as far south as the Saline River in Saline Co.

Robinia Pseudacacia grows in Hempstead Co., on the "Black Lands."

Gymnocladus Canadensis occurs in Garland Co.

Prunus Chicasa undoubtedly grows wild in Southwestern Arkansas.

Pirus coronaria grows abundantly as far southwest as Red River in Arkansas. The fruit is very deeply depressed at the stem and blossom ends, and is more than twice as broad as long. I have been accustomed to seeing it nearly globular in the Western States.

Amelanchier Canadensis occurs in the mountainous regions of Southwestern Arkansas.

Nyssa uniflora was found as far north as Little Rock in cypress swamps.

Fraxinus quadrangulata occurs in Garland, Hempstead and St. Francis counties and in the northwestern part of the State.

Maclura is plentiful in Southwestern Arkansas.

Quercus bicolor is not uncommon in all the river bottoms of S. W. Arkansas.

Q. imbricata occurs in N. E. Arkansas.

Q. microcarpa occurs as far southwest as Red River.

Q. lyrata is the principal growth in some of the bottoms of the northern tributaries of Red River.

Catalpa speciosa grows large in Hempstead Co. Measured one tree 13 feet 10 inches in diameter, and saw several trees about 4 feet. This species, I learned, was introduced from Louisiana, but it is now spontaneous all along the creek bottoms of that region.

Juglans cinerea was found in abundance near Forest City, St. Francis Co., on Crowley' Ridge, growing along with *Magnolia acuminata*, *Liriodendron Tulipifera* and *Fagus ferruginea.* The latter attains a diameter of over three feet. It was also found in Clark, Ouachita, Columbia, Union, Miller, Nevada, Hot Springs, Dallas, and formerly in Hempstead counties.

Ostrya Virginica is very common as far southwest as the border of the State.

Juniperus Virginiana was found as far southwest as Hempstead county.

Castanea pumila attains a remarkable size in Hempstead Co., on the sandy soil of the Tertiary. A tree in the suburbs of Washing measured 13 feet 8 inches, one foot from the bottom, and several trees were observed over 3 feet in diameter.

There was a specimen of *Juglans nigra* formerly standing in the Red River bottom, of which only the stump now remains. This tree was measured by Col. Graliot (Col. 2d Ark. Infantry), now County Surveyor of Hempstead Co. It took 45 paces (?) to go around the tree, and 5 feet above the roots the Colonel could just hold together, with extended arms, the ends of a 33 foot chain, making the circumference at least 38 feet.

The genus *Cratægus* is represented by a large number of species in N. W. Arkansas.

The genus *Carya* is represented by seven, if not the eight, N. Am. species.—F. L. HARVEY, *Ark. Ind. Univ. Fayetteville, Ark.*

"SAXIFRAGA UMBROSA" ADORNED WITH BRILLIANT COLORS BY THE SELECTION OF SYRPHIDÆ.—Among Diptera the most assiduous visitors of flowers are certain Syrphidæ, which, elegantly colored themselves, are fond of splendid flower colors, and before eating pollen or sucking nectar, like to stop awhile, hovering free in the air, in front of their favorites, apparently fascinated, or at least delighted, by the brilliancy of their colors. Thus I repeatedly observed *Syrphus balteatus* hovering before the flowers of *Verbascum nigrum*, often *Melanostoma mellina.* and *Ascia podagrica* before *Veronica chamædrys*; in the Alps the lank *Sphegma clunipes* before *Saxifraga rotundifolia*, and in my garden *Ascia podagrica* before *Saxifraga umbrosa.* Of *Verbascum nigrum* the main fertilisers are humble-bees, Diptera co-operating only in a subordinate degree; in the case of the three other species, on the contrary, the above named Syrphidæ are such frequent visitors and cross-fertilizers that we may safely conclude that it is by their selection of elegantly colored varieties that these flowers have acquired their beautiful peculiarity. Hence, in order to estimate the color-sense of these Syrphidæ, it is worth while to consider what color-combinations they have been able to produce by their selection.

Saxifraga umbrosa being, as far as hitherto known, their finest masterpiece, we may in the first place look at the variegated decoration of this species. Its snow-white petals are adorned with colored spots, which in size and intensity of light gradually decrease from the